

as it was then, now the Big Four. There were a number of us yardmen connected with it. A deputy United States marshal placed me under arrest, along with Asa Githens, P. Dean and others, and entered on the charge of interfering with trains. On Wednesday following our trial began, close on the next Friday. Judge Drummond pre-

tell you, But Albert G. Porter—and let me tell you, I'll stand for Porter through thick and thin—came to me and said, "Mr. Harwood, I do not want any pay for my defense of your case. I don't come here for that. I mean to defend you—I mean to do the best I can to pull you through." All during that trial everybody who was there knows that Albert G. Porter and Benjamin Harrison were the two men who stood out in prominence for their honest and sympathetic actions. Harrison did all

th five men in handcuffs. They had been
ought up from Vincennes, and were in custo-
on the same charge I was, only they were
ployees of the O. & M. Railroad Company.
neral Harrison said he would see these men

at the end of twenty-nine days we were

rdoned out through some then unknown
 inence. But I am confident, as were the oth-
 ers, that it was General Harrison who interceded
 our behalf. Why, you ask me? Simply be-
 cause I know the man—I know that our pardon
 could not have come through the other side.
 Yes, I can truly testify to the General's leniency

Alexander McAlpine, superintendent of the Western Car Company, but who was at the time the strike master mechanic of the Vandalia,

ated yesterday that during the trouble it was
 turned that sixty-four tramps were near the city
 and that they threatened to come in and bring
 out a reign of terror. "The strikers," he con-
 cluded, "went to the officers of the Vandalia, I.
 & W. and all other roads involved

d said they would not be responsible for anything of that kind. They asked the police powers so they could help preserve peace. General Harrison was one of the committee on mediation and he used his influence toward a settlement of the difficulties in favor of the strikers. It is due to him that the

ages of the men were raised. A few hot-headed fellows went to the General and asked: "Why don't you fire upon these men?" The General replied, "I do not propose to arm myself and go out on the streets and shoot down my neighbors."

Compilation Showing that He Neglected No Opportunity to Advance Labor Interests. Every attempt to prove that General Haron is not the friend of labor and of laboring men will recoil on its authors, as this has done.

the cause of honest labor and the interests of American workingmen have no better friend than he. His record in the Senate of the United States shows that he never omitted an opportunity to do them a service. We cite some instances taken from the Congressional Record:

March 8, 1886.—Mr. Harrison said: "I present resolution adopted by the Fair-play Assembly Knights of Labor, of Goshen, Ind., not formally addressed to the Senate, but evidently intended for its consideration, in relation to Chinese immigration and other bills pending in Congress affecting the laboring classes. I ask

March 31, 1886.—Mr. Harrison presented a memorial of Knights of Labor of Wabash, Ind., protesting against the passage of the free-ship bill, which was referred to the committee

commerce.—Rec., p. 2900.

April 1, 1886.—Mr. Harrison presented a memorial of Knights of Labor of Andrews, Ind., monstating against the passage of the free-ship bill, which was referred to the committee on commerce, and said: "I present certain resolutions, certified by the recording secretary

solutions, certified by the recording secretary and under the seal of the assembly of Wabash assembly, No. 2281, of the Knights of Labor, of Terre Haute, Ind., praying Congress to pass a law prohibiting aliens or their agents from securing vast tracts of the public domain. I believe this subject is under consideration by the committee on public lands at this time, and I

Will ask the reference of the resolutions to that committee."

Mr. Dolph—A bill on the subject has been reported.

Mr. Harrison—I am advised by the Senator from Oregon that the bill has been reported. I leave to say at this time that I know of few amendments that will

measures of greater importance than this. I noticed recently in one of the Chicago papers the results of some inquiry upon this subject, and it seemed to indicate that vast tracts of our domain, not simply the public domain on the frontier, but in some of our newer States, are passing into the hands of wealthy foreigners. It seems that the land reforms in Ireland, and

the movement in England in favor of the reduction of large estates and the distribution of the lands among persons who will cultivate them for their own use, are disturbing the investments of some Englishmen, and that some of them are looking to this country for the acquisition of vast tracts of land which may be held by them

and let out to tenants, out of the rents of which they may live abroad. I think this evil requires early attention, and that Congress should, by law, restrain the acquisition of such tracts of land by aliens. Our policy should be small farms, worked by the men who own them. As the bill has been reported, I move that the resolutions lie on the table.—*Rec. p. 2982*

April 6, 1886.—Mr. Harrison presented memorials of Knights of Labor, of Elkhart, Jeffersonville and Carbon, in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the passage of the free-ship bill, which were referred to the committee on commerce.

He also presented a petition of Knights of Labor of Jeffersonville, Ind., praying that liberal appropriations be made for works of internal improvement, and especially for the construction of the Hennepin canal, which was referred to the committee on commerce.

He also presented a memorial of Knights of labor at Carbon, Ind.—Rec., p. 3136.

April 7, 1886.—Mr. Harrison presented memorials of Knights of Labor of Frankfort and South Bend, in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the passage of the free-ship bill, which were referred to the committee on commerce.—*Rec.*, p. 3175.

April 10, 1886.—Mr. Harrison presented a memorial of Knights of Labor of Cardonia, Ind., demonstrating against the passage of the free-ship bill, which was referred to the committee on commerce. He said: "I present also the petition of C. H. Buttenbender and ten other officers and members of the three local assemblies of Knights of Labor at Fort Wayne, Ind., pray-

ing for the speedy passage of the bill providing for the arbitration of all labor disputes. The House bill on this subject, I understand, has been reported favorably by our committee on education and labor and is now upon the calendar. The petition will, therefore, under the rules, lie upon the table.

Mr. Harrison—As the petition relates especially to the House bill I have referred to, I suggest that it lie upon the table. I do not desire

to anticipate the discussion of that measure, which will soon come before the Senate, but the startling occurrences of which we have accounts from day to day in the newspapers are turning the attention of all lovers of good order and of the prosperity of the country to the necessity of providing some method of harmonizing the in-

interests of the working classes and of the employers of labor. Arbitration is the only method that seems to be open for the peaceful, and speedy, and just settlement of such disputes. Arbitration, of course, must precede strikes. It implies calmness, and that is not to be found when the contest is once inaugurated and passions are aroused. I think, therefore, some one

April 15, 1886.—Mr. Harrison presented

Memorials of Knights of Labor of Fort Wayne
and Muncie, in the State of Indiana, remonstrating